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SIMMONS MOVES TO GET EARLY VOTE ON WAR TAX BILL

Presents Petitions for Cloture, Signed by Fifty-Nine Senators.

PROPOSES BIG INCREASE IN LEVY ON WAR PROFITS

Finance Committee Hopes Compromise Will Prevent More Radical Action.

PUBLISHERS' TAX ELIMINATED

McKellar's Second-Class Postage Provision, to Raise \$12,000,000 Additional, Accepted.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The climax of the Senate's contest over the war tax bill was reached to-day by disposal of publishers' tax provisions and opening of the long-expected debate on war profits.

Outstanding developments to-day follow:

Petitions for cloture signed by fifty-nine Senators to limit debate and force early passage of the bill were presented by Senator Simmons, in charge of the bill. A vote on cloture cannot be taken under the rules before Friday.

Increase of the bill's levy on war profits from \$52,000,000 to \$100,000,000 was proposed in amendments presented by Senator Simmons for a majority of the Finance Committee, designed as a compromise to prevent more radical increases.

The Senate made changes in the bill which, including the almost-doubtful levy on war profits proposed by the committee, would bring its total to \$122,470,000.

The attack on war profits is by no means over. The fact that these profits are estimated at between \$2,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 for these years has attracted the attention of Senators.

BANKHEAD DIRECTS NEW DRIVE AT WAR PROFITS

After the committee amendments were put in to-day, Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, directed a new drive at war profits. He offered a scheme taxing the war babies up to 75 per cent.

Bankhead's drive has been met by the Finance Committee, which has proposed a 40 to 45 per cent tax on the profits of the war babies. An effort to strike out the section entirely and leave present postage rates unchanged will be made later.

SCALE AS PROVIDED

The McKellar amendment provides this scale:

First, second, third zones (under 300 miles), 1 cent per pound.

Fourth zone (300 to 600 miles), 2 cents.

Fifth zone (600 to 1,000 miles), 3 cents.

Sixth zone (1,000 to 1,400 miles), 4 cents.

Seventh zone (1,400 to 1,800 miles), 5 cents.

Eighth zone (more than 1,800 miles), 6 cents.

Certain religious and farm journals are exempted under the McKellar amendment. There will be a fight on the floor to-day Senator Smoot, of Utah, reserved the right for another vote.

Upon disposition of the publication features Senator Simmons presented the compromise committee amendments on war profits, which, including present taxes, would take \$1,250,000,000 of this year's profits, estimated between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000.

To-morrow the war profits debate will get really under way with a speech by Senator Underwood in support of a new substitute by Senator Bankhead, which would substantially increase the amount of the levy as now proposed by the committee.

SENATORS WHO WANT TO BRING DEBATE TO CLOSE

Senators who signed the petition which will be used to bring a close to the debate are:

Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Broussard, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gerry, Hitchcock, Hollis, Lusting, James, Johnson, of South Dakota, Kendrick, Kirby, McKellar, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomeroy, Ransdell, Robinson, Sausbury, Shafer, Shepard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, of Maryland, Smith, of South Carolina, Swanson, Thompson, Underwood, Williams and Wolcott—37.

Republicans—Caldwell, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Harding, Kelllogg, Knox, Lodge, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Page, Penrose, Poindexter, Sterling, Townsend, Watson and Weeks—22.

Debate on the publishers' taxes was begun by Senator Shields, of Tennessee, who supported Senator McKellar's bill.

Cheese-End Rates to Remain High. Ohio Ry. \$1.00 round trip to Old Point and Norfolk. Tickets to Old Point and Norfolk through-out September. Good until Monday following.—Adv.

1,000,000 Women Sign Blanks Asking Vote

(By Associated Press.)

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., August 29.—Nearly a million women in New York State have signed enrollment blanks signifying their desire to vote according to figures submitted to the State conference of the Woman Suffrage party here to-day. After the actual figures—993,152—had been reported, district delegations agreed to obtain enough signatures by September 8 to round out the million. In New York City the blanks have been signed by 501,888 women.

In every district of the State, it was asserted the suffragists have actively co-operated in the promotion of the Liberty loan, Red Cross work and other war activities.

Resolutions defining the attitude of the party toward the war and picketing of the White House by members of the Congressional Union will be introduced to-morrow.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS MADE IN BARRETT CASE

Hundley Says Newspapers Are Trying to Undermine Authority of Courts.

LANCASTER ANSWERS WATKINS

Seventeen-Year-Old Negro, Without Counsel or Jury, Sentenced to Death for Coming to Father's Rescue, Says Attorney Lancaster.

Unless a stay is obtained from the Virginia Supreme Court or a further appeal for executive clemency is made, Albert Barrett, the negro charged with the murder of W. T. Roach, a Charlotte County farmer, will be executed to-morrow morning at the State Penitentiary, Governor Stuart said last night that counsel for the negro had no further conference with him, and that as the case stood, the man would pay with his life the penalty for the crime of which he was convicted. Unlike his son, he had a jury trial, and was represented by counsel, and the governor has expressed an unwillingness to question the facts as passed upon by the jury.

In order that he might inquire at length into the facts of the case, the Governor has granted a thirty-day respite to the younger negro, Aubrey Barrett, and his execution has been postponed from to-morrow morning until September 23. In granting the respite, however, Governor Stuart made it plain that he had not looked into the merits of the case, but had granted a stay of execution that he might have a legal conviction of murder in the first degree. They point to the fact that the prosecution admits that Roach attacked the elder Barrett, and that the son came to the aid of his father with a heavy stick. The circumstances are said to preclude the possibility of the killing having been premeditated. It is also asserted that the jury fixed the penalty, but merely found the elder Barrett guilty, whereupon he was sentenced to death by Judge Hundley.

There is no record of the court proceedings, but the testimony has been written out. Judge F. W. Sims, sitting on the bench, was petitioned for a writ of error, and the case was then presented to Judge Martin P. Burks. Upon his refusal, efforts were being made late last night to reach Judge R. R. Prentiss, William H. Lancaster, of Farmville, counsel for the elder Barrett at his trial, was in Richmond yesterday in the interest of the appeal. Associated with him in the last-minute efforts to save the lives of the father and son is Harry M. Smith, Jr., of this city.

LAWYERS DISAGREE AS TO BOY'S TRIAL

Directly conflicting statements were issued yesterday in the case of Aubrey Barrett Barrett, whose execution is scheduled for to-morrow morning, but says he came to the rescue of his father. The older negro had counsel, and was tried by jury. Appeal has been made to the Governor for investigation of the boy's case on the ground that he did not have a jury trial, and now no means of noting an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judge George J. Hundley, who presided at the trial, in a signed statement issued yesterday, defends the court procedure, denounces the accused, and attacks the newspapers as trying to "undermine and discredit the authority of the courts." He refers to the statements of Walter E. Addison, of Lynchburg, and others who have laid the facts in the boy's case before Governor Stuart as "officious intermeddlers," and says that "any ignorant or crank can at his will besmirch the reputation of any judge, and have the newspapers spread his slanders broadcast over the State."

Judge Hundley, now in his eightieth year, is regarded as one of the most distinguished men on the bench in Virginia. He served in the Confederate army and later in the State Senate, and was elected to the bench in 1898.

WATKINS AND LANCASTER DISAGREE AS TO FACTS

Judge A. D. Watkins, of Farmville, who was acting Commonwealth's attorney, in a signed statement reasserts positively that the boy Aubrey Barrett was represented by counsel, in the person of W. L. Lancaster, of (Continued on Second Page.)

CANADIAN PREMIER OFFERS TO RESIGN

Supporters Decline to Accept, and Reaffirm Confidence in His Leadership.

RESULT OF CONSCRIPTION FOREIGN COMMENT AWAITED

Spirit of Revolt Expected to Develop Steadily and Rapidly Among German People.

(By Associated Press.) OTTAWA, August 29.—Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, offered his resignation to a caucus of his supporters in Parliament to-day in favor of Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The caucus declined to accept the resignation, and reaffirmed its confidence in the Premier's leadership. Sir Robert was authorized to continue his efforts to reorganize the government, and to bring into it representatives of all the elements in Canada favoring compulsory military service.

The caucus and its confirmation of Premier Borden's authority are the result of a series of events that began on May 18 when the Prime Minister, who had just returned from conferences in England, announced to Parliament his intention to bring down a bill applying conscription to Canada to get 100,000 reinforcements. The Premier invited Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Opposition leader, to join in forming a coalition government to give effect to conscription. Sir Wilfrid declined, and the Premier then opened negotiations with a number of the leading English-speaking Liberals known to favor conscription. To a committee of Liberal members, the Prime Minister offered the selection of half of the portfolios in his government. The purpose was to bring the English-speaking Liberals of Canada so firmly together that the success of conscription would not be jeopardized by resistance of French-Canadians in Quebec. The union-government negotiations several times appeared certain to result in success, but repeatedly failed, owing to personal and political matters unconnected with military service.

COAL MEN PROTEST

Declare Prices Fixed by Federal Trade Commission Will Halt All Production.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—M. W. Busch, representing the Alabama coal operators, told the Federal Trade Commission to-day that unless approximately 50 cents per ton was added to the government price for coal from the Alabama fields, production there would have to cease. In support of his argument, Mr. Busch presented figures on cost of production compiled by the producers in that district.

Pittsburgh operators held a meeting here to-day and decided to follow the lead of operators in other districts, and offer their books to prove that the prices based on the Federal Trade Commission's figures were too low. Several of the Pittsburghers declared that unless the government revised the figures upward, they would resort to the courts under the plea that the prices are confiscatory.

The coal operators, however, are disposed to wait for Dr. H. A. Garfield, coal controller, to take charge. They will present figures, backed up by affidavits and their books, to Dr. Garfield within the next few days.

SHOT BY FELLOW-GUEST

O. L. McLeellan, Wealthy American, Slightly Wounded by New-Found Friend in Lyons Hotel.

(By Associated Press.) PARIS, August 29.—O. L. McLeellan, a wealthy American, formerly a Louisiana Senator, was slightly wounded yesterday by a revolver shot fired by a fellow-guest at the hotel in Lyons where Mr. McLeellan was stopping, says a dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Lyons to-day.

Mr. McLeellan, although sixty-five years of age, went to Lyons to enlist in the Foreign Legion to fight for France, the Lyons dispatch continues. While awaiting medical examination he made friends with a fellow-guest at his hotel. Recently his new-found friend tried to borrow \$200, but Mr. McLeellan refused the request. The man renewed it after luncheon yesterday. Mr. McLeellan again declining to comply, the man fired several revolver shots, one of which slightly wounded the American in the right shoulder.

MONSIGNOR KENNEDY DEAD

Rector of American College in Rome Passes Away After Long Illness.

ROME, August 29.—Monsignor Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, is dead, after a long illness.

In 1914 Monsignor Kennedy became ill, and although he recovered temporarily, his health failed gradually, and a year ago he was reported to be in a serious condition. In May of last year Pope Benedict appointed Monsignor Charles A. O'Hern, vice-rector of the American College in Rome, as coadjutor to Monsignor Kennedy, with the right to succeed to the rectorship. Monsignor Kennedy was a native of Pennsylvania, and had been in charge of the American College since 1901. He was appointed titular Bishop of Adranople in 1907, and titular Archbishop of St. Leuca of Isauria in 1915. He was spoken of at various times as a possible addition to the list of American cardinals, but was said to have been retained in Rome at his own request.

ON WAY TO NEW YORK

Mother, Brother and Sister of Mrs. De Saullies Reach Panama From Valparaiso.

PANAMA, August 29.—Guillermo Errazuriz, brother of Mrs. Blanca De Saullies, who shot and killed her husband, John Langer De Saullies, in New York, together with Mme. Blanca Errazuriz, her mother, and Senorita Errazuriz, her sister, arrived here this morning from Valparaiso, Chile. They will sail to-morrow for New York. None of them made any statement regarding the case.

ALLIES SURPRISED AT PROMPT REPLY

Unprepared for President's Action in Disposing of Pope's Note So Quickly.

FOREIGN COMMENT AWAITED

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, August 29.—Discussion of President Wilson's rejection of the Pope's peace proposals in diplomatic circles to-day revealed that even some of the entente governments were unprepared for the prompt fashion in which the President disposed of a matter of such tremendous importance.

There had been no doubt at any time as to the general nature of the reply, and the understanding is that the United States was generally looked upon as the nation to speak first, but some of the allied foreign offices expected further discussion.

It is realized, however, by the entente representatives in Washington that President Wilson must have had some good and sufficient reason for acting so quickly. Speculation ascribes the motive to a desire to impress favorably the great Russian convention at Moscow while that body is still in a receptive state. It also was suggested that the President might have wished to anticipate obstructive action by the pacifist elements in and out of Congress.

NO REJOINDER EXPECTED IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE

No rejoinder from the Vatican is expected here in the immediate future. Comment from the press of Europe, in awaited with interest. Bitter attacks upon the American note by the German press and possibly condemnatory speeches by German officials are fully expected.

While the Germans may wage war with added desperation because of the sweeping indictment of their methods, it is confidently believed here that the spirit of revolt will develop steadily and rapidly among the people in Germany, bringing nearer the day when they will assert themselves to the point where President Wilson may feel safe in listening to peace overtures.

President Wilson realizes the force of the objection that has come from some quarters to what might be regarded as a disposition on his part to impose a form of government on Germany. It can be stated that nothing was further from his thought than such a disposition. He meant that the word of the present autocratic rulers of Germany cannot be taken for anything that is to endure, unless supported by the will of the people themselves. As to whether Germany has an imperial or a republican form of government, it is conceded that the remainder of the world has nothing to do.

STRUGGLE BEING WATCHED WITH KEENEST INTEREST

The struggle for parliamentary reform is being watched with the keenest interest, and while it was said at the State Department to-day that no official advice is as yet at hand regarding the developments, it would not be a matter of surprise if there were some sudden and important manifestations of the popular will in Germany.

When the responses to Pope Benedict's peace proposals will go forward from the allied governments is unknown to the State Department.

Approval of the President's note was expressed generally at the Capitol to-day by members of all parties.

Telegrams from all parts of the country began to pour into the White House to-day approving President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposals.

Upon motion of Senator Brady, who characterized it as a last farewell to the autocracy of the world, President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposals was ordered printed to-day in the Congressional Record.

"While it rejects the Pope's proposals," said he, "it points the way for the other nations to reach a peace in a fair and honorable manner."

AFTER CONGRESSMAN'S SON

U. S. District Attorney Charges Byron Nelson With Failing to Register Under Draft Law.

MADISON, Wis., August 29.—United States District Attorney A. C. Wolfe announced this afternoon that he would swear a warrant for the arrest for John Nelson, son of Congressman John M. Nelson, on the ground that the young man did not register under the selective draft law.

Nelson was in Canada on registration day, and has been employed there since on his father's farm. He claims exemption from registration on the ground that he is not now in the United States, and has not been since the date of the draft.

A United States marshal will leave for Alberta, Canada, to-night to arrange for the extradition of young Nelson.

DANIELS TO CHARLESTON

Will Attend Ceremonies in Connection With Breaking of Ground for Navy Projectile Plant.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Secretary Daniels left to-night for Charleston, W. Va., to attend ceremonies there to-morrow in connection with the breaking of ground for the \$2,000,000 navy projectile plant which is to be ready for operation next April. Rear-Admiral Fletcher and other members of the navy board, which selected the site for the plant, accompanied the secretary. Plans for the \$15,000,000 armor plate factory located on the same tract of land have not been completed.

KERENSKY ON GUARD OVER REVOLUTION

Expresses Intention of Provisional Government to Protect Results Achieved.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE ENDS

Yields No Practical Results, but Gives People Chance to Talk Frankly.

(By Associated Press.) MOSCOW, August 29.—Premier Kerensky, in closing the Russian conference, said that although the different political groups had criticized the provisional government, they had shown clearly a desire to arrive at an agreement.

"The provisional government," declared the Premier, "will stand on guard over the revolution. It will suffer no counterrevolutionary attempts, whatever be their source, for the provisional government is in the incalculable will of the whole Russian people. It does not regret having convoked the conference at Moscow, which, although it has not yielded practical results, has allowed all Russian citizens to say frankly what they think necessary for the state."

Premier Kerensky then spoke of the services rendered to the country by the revolutionary democracy, which, he observed, took power at a terrible moment in the life of the state.

"Whoever endeavors to wrest their power from the people," he concluded, "will never succeed, for they have now become public property."

ALL FRANKLY TO GREAT DANGERS

MOSCOW, August 29.—Dark clouds are hovering again over Russia. Every speaker at the extraordinary conference here points to uncompromising frankness to the dangers that threaten without and within. Remedies galore are suggested. However, at the close of the third sitting of the great congress, there still seemed no other way out of the tangle than the "Korniloff way," that of the iron rod or the Cossack rawhide to whip the old discipline back into the body and soul of a mob-like army. But that way is opposed with bitter stubbornness by the Workmen and Soldiers Delegates, still numerically the most powerful body in Russia. The masses continue to pin their hopes upon Kerensky who, though threatening blood and iron, is constitutionally incapable of actually applying the instruments of the defunct Czarism.

A chasm yawns between these two sides. With every new meeting of the conference it grows wider. Trouble has sprung up between Kerensky and Korniloff. The latter, backed by the constitutional Democrats, is determined to "go through" with his program. He reiterated this iron resolve to-day.

At the same time, there was flung into the great assemblage a threat which, if carried out, would bring on a country-wide strike will be declared. They conjured up the vision of Russia's transportation system, already hopelessly crippled, being paralyzed completely, a vision of the armies at the front and the people in the cities starving, not because there is no food, but because there is no way to bring it to them.

COMPLETE BREAKDOWN OF SYSTEM BY NOVEMBER

How menacing the disorganization of the transportation system already is was told to-day by M. Frolov, one of the leading railway representatives. Failing prompt improvement, he said, November will see the complete breakdown of the system. He pictured the possibility of an infuriated starving army moving upon the cities to butcher their starving civilian brethren.

Shivers of awe went through the huge assembly in the opera house when former Commander-in-Chief Alexieff described the disintegration that has already gnawed its way through the ranks of Russia's fighting millions. Awe-stricken, the delegates heard the general describe how the forty-eight officers and soldiers were the only ones out of a regiment to obey the order to attack; how the remainder, sullen and immovable, watched them dash into the volcano of the enemy's fire which cut the handful of attackers into fragments.

General Alexieff told how the Utopian army orders of the Socialist regime have undermined discipline and divided the whole army into two camps, officers and soldiers.

The only heartening factor at the third sitting of the conference was a series of loyalty pledges. Representatives of Russia's Jews, of the Ukrainians, Letts and Mussulman all declared solemnly that for them there is but one love, that of Russia; but one aim, that of saving Russia's freedom.

SUFFRAGISTS NOTE APPEALS

White House Pickets Convicted and Given Thirty Days of \$25 or Thirty Days in Jail.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Ten suffragists, arrested for obstructing traffic in front of the White House, were convicted in Police Court to-day and given the customary sentence of \$25 or thirty days in jail.

They noted appeal and each was released in \$100 bond. They announced they would continue their propaganda, despite police interference.

Increase in Number of U-Boat Victims

LONDON, August 29.—An increase in the number of British vessels sunk last week by mines or submarines is shown by the weekly Admiralty statement issued to-night. Eighteen vessels of more than 1,000 tons were sunk on the bottom, as compared with fifteen the previous week, and five vessels of less than 1,000 tons, as against three the previous week.

No fishing vessels were sunk. The summary of the statement follows:

British merchant vessels sunk by mine or submarine over 1,000 tons, 18; under 1,000 tons, including one previously, 5.

British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including two previously, 6.

British fishing vessels sunk, none.

MEN IN ARMY AND NAVY TO BE INSURED BY NATION

Administration Bill, Designed as Substitute for Present Pension System, Favorably Reported.

BITTER FIGHT IN PROSPECT

Would Provide Allowances for Dependents, Compensation for Death and Disability and Training for Honorably Discharged Soldiers.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, August 29.—The administration soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill, designed as a substitute in the future for the present pension system, was favorably reported to-day by a House committee.

Representative Parker, of New Jersey, cast the only vote against reporting the measure. He was opposed to the optional insurance feature, expressing the view, advanced by the private insurance companies, that it would cost a tremendous sum of money and could not be administered fairly.

The principal change made in the bill by the committee was the reduction of the maximum amount of optional insurance a man may take from \$10,000 to \$5,000. Another amendment adopted provides that the allowance of a widow shall automatically cease upon remarriage. Originally the allowance would have continued for two years after the death of the husband.

Chairman Adamson said to-night the bill would be reported to-morrow. He is confident of passage in the House, but anticipates strenuous opposition from the insurance companies and from the pension committees of the houses.

COSTS ESTIMATED TO AMOUNT TO HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS

The bill would provide allowances for dependents of men in the service, compensation for death and disability; optional insurance for officers and enlisted men, and educational and vocational training for honorably discharged men. Administration costs for the first and second years of the war are estimated at \$176,000,000 and \$280,000,000, respectively.

The optional insurance section of the bill would allow the bitterest fight will wage, contemplates the issuance to officers and men without distinction of policies ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for the duration of the war only at an estimated cost of \$8 per \$1,000 to the policyholder. Insurance companies recently are said to have declined to assume such war risks for less than \$35 per \$1,000.

Provisions for dependents range from \$5 a month upward to \$50, according to the number of dependents and their relationship to the man in service. A dependent wife with no children would receive \$15 a month; with one child, \$25; two children, \$32.50. Upon death resulting from injuries, a widow would receive from \$30 to \$200 a month. Similar provision is made for widowed mothers. Allowances for disabilities incurred in the service would range from \$40 to \$200 a month.

FOR NEW DESTROYERS

President Approves Navy Department Estimates for Expenditure of Additional \$50,000,000.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, August 29.—President Wilson approved to-day estimates of the Navy Department for the expenditure of an additional \$50,000,000 for new destroyers to combat German submarines. The project will be laid before Congress immediately by Secretary Daniels.

Provisions of the total appropriation on construction or purchase and expansion of engine and shipbuilding plants to provide the facilities needed. The present destroyer building capacity of the country is fully engaged on contracts already given. To reach new labor centers where the skilled quickly it is indicated that the new engine building plants proposed will be placed in the interior of the country.

ITALIANS MAKE GAINS BEYOND GORIZIA

(By Associated Press.) ROME, August 29.—The Italian troops, pushing forward on the Bainsizza Plateau, have reached a powerful Austrian defensive line, and are now attacking it, the War Office announced. On the heights beyond Gorizia, the Italians made gains.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIGHTING RAGES ON VERDUN FRONT

(By Associated Press.) PARIS, August 29.—Violent artillery fighting is in progress on the Verdun front between Avocourt and Hill 304, and on the Aisne front, the war office announced to-day. The fighting is in progress on the Verdun front, German reconnoitering forces were repelled.

DISLOYAL SLAVS FLEE IN DISORDER BEFORE GERMANS

Quit Their Trenches and Yield Positions Without Struggle.

ENEMY FORCES CONTINUE TO DEVELOP SUCCESSES

Russians Also Give Up Splendid Vantage Points Leading to Sereth River.

STORMY WEATHER IN WEST

Holds Up Major Operations in France and Belgium—Quiet on Verdun Front.

The disaffection in the Russian army which resulted in the forced evacuation of the greater part of Galicia and Bukovina by still loyal troops apparently has not been eradicated, although a stiffening in the Russian defense in Galicia, Bukovina and Rumania recently had indicated that the Russians were to make no more voluntary retrograde movements.

Following Tushyn's reports of the falling back by the Russians in Eastern Bukovina toward the Bessarabia frontier comes the news that, disloyal to their colors the Russians in Southern Moldavia, from Fokshani northward, have quit their trenches and fled in disorder. The enemy, by reason of this defection, has materially bettered his positions for an advance eastward, and at last accounts was continuing to develop his success.

The Berlin War Office says the Russians have suffered heavily in men killed or wounded, and have lost more than 1,000 men made prisoner and three guns and fifty machine guns.

PROVES FINE ASSET FOR TEUTONIC ADVANCE

In addition, they have given up splendid vantage points guarding the approaches to the Sereth River, the crossing of which by the enemy, taken in connection with an invasion of Moldavia, will also prove a valuable asset for a Teutonic advance toward Russian territory north of the bend in the Danube.

A continuation of the stormy weather is still holding up major operations in France and Belgium, although the British here and there still are engaged in minor trench raiding activities. The fighting on the Verdun front for the moment also has reached a pause, only the big guns being active.

Hard fighting is in progress between the Italians and Austrians on the Bainsizza plateau, and on the heights around Gorizia. In the former sector the Austrians are defending tenaciously a powerfully fortified line to which the Italians have come within striking distance. In the fighting the Italians are still using large numbers of airplanes, which are effectively bombarding enemy positions. More than 1,000 additional prisoners and numbers of machine guns have been taken by the Italians.

To the south, on the Carso plateau, the heavy fighting of last week has given way to artillery duels.

TEUTONS WIN POSITIONS IN OITZ VALLEY REGION

(By Associated Press.) BERLIN, August 29.—(via London).—In the Oitz Valley region, on the Rumanian front, Teutonic forces stormed hill positions, says to-day's army headquarters announcement. More than 600 prisoners were taken.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces, the announcement also states, captured the village of Muncelul and pushed back the opposing forces in a north-westerly direction past several positions on both sides of the Suchitza Valley. Prisoners to the number of 1,000 and three guns were taken.